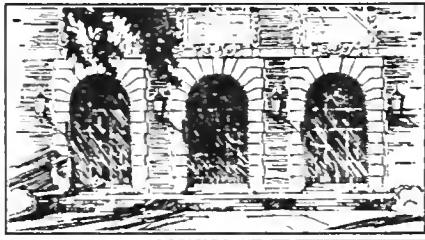


LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

016.7114
C73e
no. 775-786



CITY PLANNING AND
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

016.7114 *Cpl*

C732 *B*

no 775-786

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

Name *binding*

Identification Number *7-9-75*

Address *Stephen Carter*

414 - 78-8564

112 E. White

due 10am 10/11

John W. Anderson

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

<http://www.archive.org/details/statelocalgovern783brow>

April 1975

783

**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE:
A Selective Annotated Bibliography**

James Jay Brown
Associate Professor of Law
University of Missouri - Kansas City

The Library of the

APR 14 1975

at Urbana-Champaign

Mrs. Mary Vance, Editor
Post Office Box 229
Monticello, Illinois 61856

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE:
A SELECTIVELY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

James Jay Brown
Associate Professor of Law
University of Missouri-Kansas City

CONTENTS

Municipal Finance Books

General
State and Local Financing--General
State Financing
Local Financing
Local Finance-Services
Local Financing-Bonds
Local Financing-Urban
Case Studies

Municipal Finance Articles

1961-1962
1963-1964
1965-1966
1967-1968
1969-1970
1971-1972
1973.

Emanating from my efforts to fashion a seminar in state and local government finance (not simply taxation) for J.D. and LL.M. candidates, this bibliography brings together all of the materials (books, studies, and articles from journals in law, business, public administration, economics and the social sciences) deemed to be directly and indirectly relevant to such a topic. Not too surprisingly, municipal finance contains subjects of interest for nearly everyone involved in land use planning, local government

law and environmental problems. It has become a multi-disciplinary field which combines economics, statistics, public and business administration, political science, sociology and the law. Thus, this collection should be a helpful research guide to theoreticians and practitioners in each of these fields.

The entries annotated were selected randomly for their authoritativeness and potential usefulness. No attempt to be complete or render a judgment on the selected works has been made.

The author-compiler would appreciate notification of omissions, errors and ways of improving the next compilation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MUNICIPAL
FINANCE BOOKS

GENERAL

Antieau. Municipal Corporation Law. New York: Matthew Bender, 1972.

Adrian. State and Local Government. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967.

Adrian and Press. Governing Urban America. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Investment of Idle Cash Balances by State and Local Governments. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

Bartlett. Economic Foundations of Political Power. New York: Free Press, 1973.

Beard. American City Government. New York: Arno Press, 1970.

Elliott. Municipal Corporations. Chicago: Callaghan and Co., 1925.

Fromm. Public Economic Theory and Policy. New York: Macmillan, 1973.

Gaffney. Land Value Tax Study. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Land Institute, 1969.

Golembiewski. Public Budgeting and Finance. Itasca, Illinois: Peacock Publishers, 1968.

Hirsch. The Economics of State and Local Government. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1970.

Mandelker. Managing Our Urban Environment. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1966, 1971.

McQuillin. The Law of Municipal Corporations. Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1971.

Municipal Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada. Budgeting with Special Reference to Capital Budgeting. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada, 1956.

Mushkin and others. Measures of State and Local Fiscal Capacity and Tax Effort. Washington, D.C.: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1962.

STATE AND LOCAL FINANCING - GENERAL

- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. State-Local Finances: Significant Features and Suggested Legislation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.
- Buchanan. Public Finance in Democratic Process: Fiscal Institutions and the Individual Choice. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1967.
- Davie. Public Finance. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973.
- Eckstein. Trends in Public Expenditures in the Next Decade. New York: Committee for Economic Development, 1959.
- George Washington University. State and Local Finances Project. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1969.
- Harriss. Handbook of State and Local Government Finance. New York: Tax Foundation, 1966.
- Henderson. The Public Economy: and Introduction to Government Finance. New York: Random House, 1969.
- Herber. Modern Public Finance. Homewood, Illinois: R. D. Irwin Press, 1967.
- Maxwell. Financing State and Local Governments. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1965.
- Netzer. State Local Finance, and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1969.
- Shultz and Harris. American Public Finance. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1965.
- Watters. The Financial Outlook for State-Local Government to 1980. St. Louis: Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington University, 1967.
- Weidenbaum. Innovations in State and Local Government Finance. St. Louis: Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington University Press, 1967.

STATE FINANCING

- Bird. Constitutional Aspects of State Financial Administration. Detroit: Citizens Research Council of Michigan, 1961.

5. CPL Exchange Bibliography #783

Council of State Governments. Budgeting by the States. Chicago: Council of State Governments, 1967.

LOCAL FINANCING

Berman. Credit Problems of Small Municipalities. Washington: 1967 (National League of Cities).

Council of State Governments. State Technical Assistance to Local Department Management. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

Drummond. The Finance of Local Government. London: George, Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1962.

Gale. The Municipal Impact Evaluation System Computer-Assisted Cost/Revenue Analysis of Urban Development. Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials. 1973.

Goodall. State Regulation of Local Indebtedness in the United States. Tempe: Arizona State University, Bureau of Government Research, 1964.

Hogan. Measurement of the Ability of Local Governments to Finance Local Public Services. Albany: State University of New York, 1967.

International City Managers Association. Municipal Finance Administration. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1962.

Mann. State Constitutional Restrictions on Local Borrowing and Property Taxing Powers. Albany: The Government Affairs Foundation, 1965.

Meltsner. The Politics of City Revenue. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

Moak. Administration of Local Government Debt. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association of U.S. and Canada, 1970.

Moore. Municipal Legal Forms. Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1964.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Local Government. Finances in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties, 1970-71. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Capital Improvements Programming in Local Government.
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

Weintraub. Options for Meeting the Revenue Needs of City Governments. Santa Barbara, California: TEMPO, 1967.

Whitelaw. The Determinants of Municipal Finance; a Time-Series Analysis. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1969.

Wright. Sources of Municipal Revenue. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas, 1971.

LOCAL FINANCE - SERVICES

ASPO. Authorities for the Financing and Administration of Public Improvements. Chicago, 1952.

Barnett. Political Structure, Urban Spatial Organization and the Delivery of Municipal Services. Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, 1973.

Council of State Governments. State Credit Aid for Construction of Local Public Facilities. Chicago, 1967.

Gerwin. Budgeting Public Service. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969.

Moak and Killian. A Manual of Suggested Practice for the Preparation and Adoption of Capital Programs and Capital Budgets. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada, 1964.

Sternlieb. Housing Development and Municipal Costs. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, 1973.

Tax Foundation. Special Assessments and Service Charges in Municipal Finance. New York: Government Finance Brief, 1970.

United States Congress Joint Economic Committee Sub-Committee on Economic Progress. Financing Municipal Facilities. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

LOCAL FINANCING - BONDS

Chermack. The Law of Revenue Bonds. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 1954.

Fitch. Taxing Municipal Bond Income. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1950.

Homer. The Changing Market for Municipal Bonds. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada, 1964.

Investment Bankers Association of America. Fundamentals of Municipal Bonds. Washington, D.C.: Investment Bankers Association of America, 1963.

Rabinowitz. Municipal Bond Finance and Administration. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1969.

Starnes. General Obligation Bond Financing by Local Governments: A Survey of State Controls. Berkeley: University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1961.

White. A Selected Bibliography on Municipal Debt: General Obligation Bonds. Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, 1974.

LOCAL FINANCING - URBAN

Antieau. Independent Local Government Entities. Albany, New York: M. Bender, 1967.

Bahl. Metropolitan City Expenditures: A Comparative Analysis. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1969.

Beeman. The Property Tax and the Spatial Pattern of Growth Within Urban Areas. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Land Institute, 1969.

Campbell. Metropolitan America: Fiscal Patterns and Governmental Systems. New York: The Free Press, 1967.

Conference on Urban Public Expenditures 2nd. New York: Johns Hopkins Press, 1969.

Gabler. The Commuter and the Municipal Income Tax. Washington, D.C.: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1970.

Green. The Impact of the Central Business District on the Municipal Budget; a Research Study Prepared under a Grant from J.C. Nichols Foundation of Urban Land Institute to University of North Carolina. 1962.

- Hirsch. Fiscal Pressures on the Central City: The Impact of Commuters, Nonwhites, and Overlapping Governments. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971.
- Hirsch and others. Fiscal Pressures on the Central City: The Impact of Commuters, Non-whites and Overlapping Governments. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971.
- Isard. Municipal Costs and Revenues Resulting from Community Growth. Wellesley, Massachusetts: Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, 1957.
- Margolis, ed. The Public Economy of Urban Communities. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, 1969.
- Margolis. The Public Economy of Urban Communities. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1964.
- Neenan. Political Economy of Urban Areas. Chicago: Markham Publishing Company, 1972.
- Netzer. The Urban Fiscal Problem. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, Institute of Local Government, 1967.
- Oberman. Planning and Managing the Economy of the City: Policy Guidelines for the Metropolitan Mayor. New York: Praeger, 1972.
- Rybeck. Property Taxation, Housing and Urban Growth. Washington, D.C.: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1970.
- Sacks. Financing Government in a Metropolitan Area: The Cleveland Experience. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1961.
- Schaller, ed. Public Expenditure Decisions in the Urban Community. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, 1963.

CASE STUDIES

- Anton. The Politics of State Expenditure in Illinois. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1966.
- Beasley. State Supervision of Municipal Debt in Kansas: A Case Study. Lawrence: University of Kansas, 1961.

- Bird. The Municipal Debt: A Description, Analysis and Appraisal of Department of Policy and Administration of the City of New York. New York: The Mayor's Committee on Management Survey of New York, 1951.
- Curran. Metropolitan Financing: The Milwaukee Experience, 1920-1970. University of Wisconsin Press, 1973.
- Edwards. A Study of Local Government Debt in Michigan. East Lansing: Michigan State University, Institute for Community Development, 1960.
- Fisher. Financing Government in the Chicago Area: An Overview. Chicago Center for Research in Urban Government, Loyola University Press, 1966.
- Fisher. Fiscal Management in Illinois Municipalities. Urbana: Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, 1967.
- Fisher. Taxes and Politics; a Study of Illinois Public Finance. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1969.
- Greater Boston Economic Study Committee. Financing Local Government in the 1960's. Boston: Greater Boston Economic Study Committee, 1961.
- Kansas City, Missouri. 96th Annual Financial Report of the City of Kansas City, Missouri for the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1970. Kansas City: City of Kansas City, Missouri, 1970.
- Metz. Alternative Approaches for Viewing the Theory of Governmental Finance Including Functional Finance. Kansas City, Missouri, 1971.
- Morris and Hamburg. Selected Methods of Analysis for Urban Economic Planning and Development in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, 1968.
- Robbins. Money Metropolis; a Locational Study of Financial Activities in the New York Region. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1960.
- Wightman. The Impact of State and Local Fiscal Policy on Redevelopment Areas in the Northeast. Boston: Fiscal Reserve Bank, 1968.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE
ARTICLES 1961-1962

- Bollman. Tax Differential Applied to Annexed Area. Albany, Oregon, 43 Pub. Mgt. 203, September 1961.
- Brazer, Suits and Converse. Municipal Bond Yields: The Market's Reaction to Michigan's Fiscal Crisis, 15 Nat'l. Tax J. 66, March 1962.
- Carrell. City Manager and His Council: Sources of Conflict, 22 Pub. Adm. Rev. 203, December 1962.
- Chalters. New Money for Cities. 50 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 298, June 1961.
- Cleveland. Are the Cities Broke, 50 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 126, March 1961.
- Comment. Administrative Law - Right to Inspect Books and Records of a Public Authority, 30 Fordham L. Rev. 347, December 1961.
- Comment. Annexation by Municipal Corporations, 37 Wash. L. Rev. 404, Autumn 1962.
- Comment. Cities May Invest General Fund Monies in Interest-Bearing Securities under the 'Home Rule Amendment' but Such Investment Should be in Government Securities Only, 10 Kan. L. Rev. 114, October 1961.
- Comment. Conflict Between State Statute and Municipal Ordinance, 23 Ohio St. L. J. 557, Summer 1962.
- Comment. Home Rule Cities - Shadow Zone of Concurrent State and Municipal Legislative Jurisdiction Recognized, 34 Rocky Mt. L. Rev. 250, Winter 1962.
- Comment. Industrial Development Bonds: Judicial Construction vs. Plant Construction, 15 U. Fla. L. Rev. 262, Fall 1962.
- Comment. Local Government - Mayor of Town May Not be a Member of Governing Body of County, 13 Syracuse L. Rev. 335, Winter 1961.
- Comment. Municipal Corporations - Abandonment of an Authorized Improvement in a Municipal Bond Issue, 34 Rocky Mt. L. Rev. 256, Winter 1962.

Comment. Municipal Corporations - Public Purpose - Municipal Financing for Industrial Development, 48 Iowa L. Rev. 213, Fall 1962.

This comment briefly explores the expansion during the last forty years of the public purpose doctrine in municipal financing of industry. In a number of jurisdictions, state constitutional amendments or state statutes authorize industrial development programs as meeting the public purpose test. In jurisdictions without such express authorization, fulfilling the "primary benefit/secondary benefit" test avoids constitutional prohibitions against public funding of private endeavors. "Courts tend to uphold a program if they feel municipal appropriations will result in a benefit to the public greater than the amount expended."

Although brief, this comment offers a clear survey of the public purpose doctrine.

Comment. Municipality Without Power to Levy Excise Tax on Water and Sewer Service, 22 Ohio St. L. J. 656, Summer 1961.

Debate Continues on Municipal Industrial Bonds. 43 Pub. Mgt 204, September 1961.

Engel. Performance Reports Used with Performance Bonds, 44 Pub. Mgt. 63, March 1962.

Fand. Problem of Public Debt Management, 41 S. W. Soc. Sci. Q. 393, March 1961.

Fisher. Determinants of State and Local Government Expenditures: A Preliminary Analysis, 14 Nat'l. Tax J. 349, December 1961.

Hanslowe. Regulation by Visible Public and Invisible Private Government, 40 Tex. L. Rev. 88, November 1961.

Heins. Interest Rate Differential Between Revenue Bonds and General Obligations: A Regression Model, 15 Nat'l. Tax J. 399, December 1962.

Henry. Costs Per Capita Compared, 51 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 276, May 1962.

Henry. Financial Comparisons for City Governments, 43 Pub. Mgt. 105, May 1961.

Henry. Financial Review Highlights Future Problems, University City, Missouri, 43 Pub. Mgt. 63, March 1961.

Holmes. Ohio Alternative Form County Government Law, 22 Ohio St. L. J. 696, Autumn 1961.

Industrial Aid Bonds Nemesis or Panacea. 50 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 382, July 1961.

Jones. Cooperation Patterns: Voluntary Association of Local Units Called Step to 'Federalism' of Metropolitan Areas, 51 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 302, June 1962.

Kneier. City and State Conflict in the Use of Municipal Police Power, 50 Ky. L. J. 200, Winter 1961-1962.

Kurnow. Nonguaranteed Debt of State and Local Governments, 15 Nat'l. Tax J. 239, September 1962.

Larcom. Special Assessment Policies for a Growing City, Ann Arbor, 43 Pub. Mgt. 197, September 1961.

The plan in Ann Arbor was adopted in 1956 and established by ordinance. It requires all improvements be financed by 100% assessment. The basis for that decision was that the city was expanding so rapidly it could not afford to finance the expanded improvements and still provide services to the residents. The author dealt with various problems and applications of the policy and concludes it is a good method of accomplishing the task for the rapidly expanding city, but that there is much room for argument. It is a good article because it deals with a plan for financing the spread-city or new city situation where money is of crucial importance. The problem with this approach is that there is no accounting for the benefit to non-adjacent citizens in making the improvements. Of course, usually the assessment is made to the developer and reflected in the purchase price.

Mahon. Amortizable Bonds as a Vehicle for Tax Reduction, 40 Taxes 325, April 1962.

Martin. Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L. J. 505, Summer 1961.

A noted academician and statistician reports that multiple revenue debt management without unified control results in numerous inadvertant irregularities. Two approaches to these problems are presented: 1) statutory placement of all debt administration responsibility in one office administered by skilled debt management personnel; and 2) systematic, periodical publication of adequate data and analyses of state and local debt information.

An excellent article: It offers solutions while also giving extensive technical explanation through the example of the state of Kentucky.

Martin. States Must Plan - Tragic Failures in Past Seen Showing Need to Provide Intelligently for Growth, Change, 51 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 367, July 1962.

Miller. Anticipated and Unanticipated Consequences of Public Debt Creation, 28 Economica 410, November 1962.

The article is just as its name implies. It discusses what happens when there is a public debt created. While it too is a very scholarly, economic article, it can be more easily grasped it seems. The basic premise is that all aspects should be considered and it relates the notion the voter has of public debt compared with its actual impact. It emphasizes that borrowing causes a tax in the future and states that the residents understand that, but questions if future residents will be willing to accept the debt. There is used the example of financing a war with public indebtedness and this, it is shown is not a favorable use, therefore, indicating other uses may be favorable. The article is of use for establishing the background on debt creation through sale of public bonds. It can be used effectively in analogizing with the industrial aid bond issues.

Netzer. Paying for Service, 51 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 195, April 1962.

Package from the Treasury. 204 Economist 441, August 4, 1962.

Priorities at the Treasury. 198 Economist 659, February 18, 1961.

Public Credit - Private Gain. 202 Economist 230, January 20, 1962.

This is a British publication and of value for that comparative reason as well as the treatment of the article. The particular article is written by a New York correspondent. Pointed out is the bad history of financing private industry with public debt in the U.S. during the 1840's, 1870's and 1920's. Billions of these bonds were defaulted. It sets out the provisions of such financing now and seems to be a warning to heed past errors. The perspective is an interesting one from a not so capitalistic nation. It shows us what someone from another country sees when he looks at public bonds for industrial development. It can be an augment to research on the public purpose doctrine.

Rausch. Municipal Borrowing in Kansas, 10 Univ. Kan. L. Rev. 515, May 1962.

Sheffer. Problems in Municipal Finance, 15 Western Pol. Q. 522, September 1962.

Sherbenon. Class, Participation, and the Council-Manager Plan, 21 Pub. Adm. Rev. 131, Summer 1961.

Sherwood. Development of Professional Finance Administrators, 43 Pub. Mgt. 194, September 1961.

Shoup. Debt Financing and Fat Generations, 72 Econ. J. 887, December 1962.

This article also deals with the burden of future residents in meeting bond obligations. It analyzes the problem and concludes it is a worthy means of financing. It talks of the Bowen-Davis-Kopf Thesis that private consumption falls by the level of the financing and discusses that theory. It speaks of the Maguise Inter-Generation Example as to the impact on the future. It also deals with the Buchanan Thesis where the idea is the future burden causes a wasteful expenditure. The value of this article is its presentation of the three theories in short form so we can do further investigation into them if needed. It further seems that the article has some use in connection with the public purpose doctrine in that it may be some basis for argument that bonds have such an impact on future generations. Industrial aid bonds can be so risky as to be violative of the public purpose doctrine, also.

Soften. Financial Dilemma - Miami Dade Style, 51 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 220, April 1962.

Surprise from the Treasury. 198 Economist 1188, March 25, 1961.

Surprising Treasury. 204 Economist 1104, September 22, 1962.

Systems of Economic Accounts and Analysis for Urban Regions. 52 Am. Econ. Rev. Papers and Procedures 358, May 1962.

Webb. Review of City Budgets, 44 Pub. Mgt. 225, October 1962.

Wentz. Parking Structure Financed by Alternative Bids, 43 Pub. Mgt. 110, May 1961.

Whiten. Developing a Municipal Finance Program, Gainesville, Georgia, 43 Pub Mgt. 74, April 1961.

Wildavsky. Political Implications of Budgetary Reform, 21 Pub. Adm. Rev. 183, Autumn 1961.

Winters. Classification of Municipalities, 57 N. W. U. L. Rev. 279, July-August 1962.

ARTICLES 1963-1964

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Report on Industrial Aid Bonds. 52 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 456, September 1963.

Baltimore Budget is at a Record High. 53 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 99, February 1964.

Bidding for Bonds. 206 Economist 112, January 12, 1963.

Bird. How High the Curbs? Regulation of Taxing and Borrowing Should Help Communities Satisfy Justifiable Needs, 52 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 73, February 1963.

Bridges. Income Elasticity of the Property Tax Base, 17 Nat'l. Tax J. 253, 1964.

Browhlee and Scott. Utility, Liquidity, and Debt Management, 31 Econometrica 349, July 1963.

In short, its formulas and explanations are so complex and difficult to grasp as to make the article of little value to the laymen. Its topic is most concerned with government debt on the national level. It brings together aspects of portfolio management with government debt management. Private securities are the model for the article as related to gross national product and the economy in general. The article does have further value in stating an approach to handling of municipal bonds in a way which relates to private money management and federal debt.

Buchanan. Economics of Earmarked Taxes, 71 J. Pol. Econ. 457, October 1963.

Bugge. Wisconsin Municipal Indebtedness, Wisc. L. Rev. 549, 1964.

Calvert. Current Federal Legislation Usurping Municipal Finances, 200 Comm. and Fin., Ch. 14, Sec. 2, October 29, 1964.

Campbell and Sacks. Administering the Spread City, 24 Pub. Adm. Rev. 141, September 1964.

Canaday. Laws Affecting Public Power Districts, 42 Nebr. L. Rev. 777, June 1963.

City Government Revenue Up Almost One Billion. 45 Pub. Mgt. 259, November 1963.

Cities Adopt Income and Sales Taxes. 46 Pub. Mgt. 42, February 1964.

Comment. Constitutional Law: Public Industrial Financing, 16 Okla. L. Rev. 191, May 1963.

Curran. Metropolitan Problem: Solution from Within?, 16 Nat'l. Tax J. 213, September 1963.

Dixon. Constitutional Bases for Regionalism: Centralization, Interstate Compacts, Federal Regional Taxation, 33 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 47, October 1964.

The article includes an analysis of the utility of interstate compacts. Types of compacts include natural resources development regulatory, self-sustaining proprietary service (e.g., N.Y. Port Authority), and non-self-sustaining proprietary service (e.g., Area Transportation Authority). Financing can be handled on a donation basis (e.g., the Delaware River Basin Compact) or through tax financing, though, in the latter case there may be state constitutional problems. Federal participation in such compacts may also be feasible under the U.S. Constitution. The author argues that special Federal regional taxation to support interstate compact activities would be constitutionally permissible (reference is made to the Federal tax power, the Uniformity Clause, judicial interpretation, the Biggs precedent (194 U.S. 486) (1904), the purpose of the Uniformity Clause, and policy considerations) and concludes that the Federal-Interstate compact could be a model for regional centralization.

Dworak. What Is a Loss of Funds?, 6 Jag. Bull. 23, 1964.

Ecker-Racz. Whither State and Local Finance?, 19 J. Finance 370, May 1964.

Feinberg. Implications of the Core-City Decline for the Fiscal Structure of the Core-City, 17 Nat'l. Tax J. 213, 1964.

Fisher. Interstate Variation in State and Local Government Expenditure, 17 Nat'l. Tax J. 57, March 1964.

Fletcher. New Look at Budgeting, 46 Pub. Mgt. 26, February 1964.

Goldberg. Equality and Government Action, 39 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 205, April 1964.

Governments Asked to Curb Industrial Aid Financing. 45 Pub. Mgt. 230, October 1963.

Groves and Riew. Financing Metropolitan Municipalities in Wisconsin, 40 Land Econ. 29, February 1964.

Healy. A Method of Analysis for Municipal Investment in Urban Renewal, 39 Land Econ. 313, August 1963.

Hill. Reply with Rejoinder, 30 So. Econ. J. 350, April 1964.

Hirsch. Local Versus Area Wide Urban Government Services - Fiscal Consideration, 17 Nat'l. Tax J. 331, December 1964.

Holmes. Local Authority Borrowing, 108 Sol. J. 910, 1964.

Article deals with British borrowing practices of public authorities. There are many restrictions. The authorities are in competition with other borrowers.

Industrial Growth Is Not Always Beneficial. 53 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 509, October 1964.

Kendrick. Exploring Productivity Measurement in Government. 23 Pub. Adm. Rev. 59, June 1963.

King. Safeguarding of Public Funds, 6 Jag. Bull. 30, 1964.

Large Volume of State and Local Bonds Approved. 44 Pub. Mgt. III, May 1963.

Louisiana Organization Studies Public Bonds for Indiana. 53 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 610, December 1964.

Mace. How Cost-Revenue Research Aids Administrators, 46 Pub. Mgt. 238, October 1964.

Martin. An Economic Criteria for State and City Budget Making, 24 Pub. Adm. Rev. 1, March 1964.

Michaelian. No Middle Course: Local Units Face Heavy Burdens of Service to Expanding and More Demanding Population, 52 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 81, February 1963.

Millett. Government Budgets and Economic Analysis, 23 Pub. Adm. Rev. 125, September 1963.

Municipal Bond Rating 1957 through 1961. 45 Pub. Mgt. III, May 1963.

New Look for Local Finance. 209 Economist 394, October 26, 1963.

Patterson. Legislative Budget Review: An Economist's Viewpoint, 24 Pub. Adm. Rev. 24, March 1964.

Pinsky. State Constitutional Limitations on Public Industrial Financing: An Historical and Economic Approach, III Penn. L. Rev. 265, January 1963.

Mr. Pinsky delves into the actual workings of public industrial financing. After giving the historical background of the subject, he examines the advantages and disadvantages of the various types of public industrial financing: Tax-supported plans, revenue bond plans, and tax-exemption plans.

This excellent article is invaluable in that it covers the broad spectrum of the subject while focusing on certain areas in extensive detail.

Potthoff and Kressbach. Variance Financial Reporting, 46 Pub. Mgt. 122, June 1964.

Property Tax Impact on Metropolises Studied, 50 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 270, May 1964.

Quindry. Adaptability of Local Government Revenue to Economic Differentials in Kentucky, 16 Nat'l. Tax J. 277, September 1963.

Revenues and Expenditures Analyzed by Land Use. 45 Pub. Mgt. 184, August 1963.

Rinehart. Rates of Return on Municipal Subsidies to Industry, 29 So. Econ. J. 297, April 1963.

Rogers. Municipal Debt Restrictions and Lease-Purchase Financing, 49 A.B.A.J. 49, January 1963.

After explaining the various types of debt restrictions, Mr. Rogers examines the exceptions to debt restrictions, particularly the lease-purchase agreement, and how this exception is treated by the courts. Although this article dwells on one particular type public financing, it treats that subject with thoroughness.

Sandalow. Limits of Municipal Power Under Home Rule: A Role for the Courts, 48 Minn. L. Rev. 643, March 1964.

Schick. Control Patterns in State Budget Execution, 24 Pub. Adm. Rev. 97, June 1964.

Schiedler. Public Education for a Bond Issue, Wyoming, Michigan, 46 Pub. Mgt. 125, June 1964.

Shadoan. Developments in State Budget Administration, 23 Pub. Adm. Rev. 227, December 1963.

Shapiro. Economics of Scale and Local Government Finance, 39 Land Econ. 175, May 1963.

Speidel. State and Local Taxation of the United States and Its Contractors, 29 Law and Contemp. Prob. 160, Winter 1964.

Sturdivant. Constitutional Law: Public Industrial Financing, 16 Okla. L. Rev. 191, May 1963.

This article deals specifically with the public purpose test - is the public health, safety, morals and welfare promoted by the municipally-financed endeavor - and the due process problems involved. Thus far, the United States Supreme Court has held that determination of public purpose is a peculiarly local question for the state legislature to decide.

To its advantage, this article juxtaposes the Oklahoma experience with general statements regarding the public purpose test.

364 Plus One (Manchester Corporation's New Negotiable One Year Bonds). 210 Economist 819, February 29, 1964.

Turner. Public Instrumentalities, 48 Mass. L. Q. 45, March 1963.

Vandermeulen. Reform of a State Fee Structure: Principles, Pitfalls and Proposals for Increasing Revenue, 17 Nat'l. Tax J. 394, 1964.

Waldbillig. Coupon Bonds Have Advantages, 19 Bus. Law. 999, July 1964.

Coupon bonds are preferred to fully registered corporate bonds.

Weil. Unsettled, Settled Law of Sewer Assessments: Simon Appeal, 25 U. Pitt. L. Rev. 653, 1964.

Whelan. Purse Strings, Payments and Procurements, Pub. L. 322, 1964.

Wright and Marker. A Half-Century of Local Finances: The Case of Iowa, 17 Nat'l. Tax J. 274, 1964.

This article represents a trend analysis of local finances in Iowa. Particularly, it is concerned with local expenditures and property tax levies for the fifty years from 1910 to 1960. By computing and charting expenditures as a proportion of personal income as a basis for identifying the changing scope of local government in Iowa, the authors were able to ascertain that the scope in recent years has been rather stable at a level about equal to that of the 1920's. From this it was concluded that finances, and thus property tax levies, are influenced by and respond to social-economic forces and therefore that the popular willingness to use the property tax as a source of revenue is closely associated with the prosperity levels of the states's economy. And secondly, despite problems of administration and perennial protest, the property tax has remained a large, significant and expanding source of revenue for local units in Iowa. Thus, the authors conclude that if the property tax in Iowa retains resonable amounts of flexibility and productivity as manifested by past conditions and attitudes, it should hold adequate and true for the future.

Zubrow. Recent Trends and Developments in Municipal Finance, 45 Pub. Mgt. 247, November 1963.

ARTICLES 1965-1966

Abbey. Municipal Industrial Development Bonds, 19 Vand L. Rev. 25, 1965.

This article is an indepth, erudite treatise of the whole of the law and exigencies surrounding the industrial development bond question. Starting with the grandfather of modern day legislation authorizing the issuance of such bonds, Mississippi's 1936 "balance agriculture with industry law," the article proceeds to trace the historical and legislative development of the bond. Next, the author moves into the area of Federal and State constitutional challenges to the bonds, where the courts' attitudes are depicted as shifting from strict denial to almost complete acceptance by the mid-1960's. From this point the author moves through discussions involving enabling legislation, lease requirements and other necessary documentation, Federal income tax obstacles, SEC regulations, Federal bankruptcy act considerations, negotiable instruments law and UCC stipulations and factors of eminent domain. Unfortunately, since the publication of the article in 1965, Section 103 of the 1954 IRC has been amended to check abuses of the tax exemption feature (something the author pointed out could happen

if abuses continued) and thus much of the tax information is outdated. To varying degrees, comments with respect to SEC regulations, and to some extent to the bankruptcy act, are likewise outdated. Albeit, the article stands in good stead for the most part and in its comprehensiveness gives one a fine honed feeling for the changing climate relative to industrial bonds. In any event, the article tends to prove that the industrial bonds achieve their purpose, i.e., they act as a stimulus to the local economy in innumerable ways and in an invaluable fashion. As the author states, industrial bonds have come a long way from a small, depression-born measure in Winona, Mississippi to the million dollar projects evidenced in many of today's cities. As mentioned once already though, this article must be read with regard for and in the perspective of recent changes to the IRC, SEC regulations, etc. Such changes have rendered many of the author's arguments mute and stolen much of his thunder.

Abend. Federal Aid to Municipal Transportation: Salvation or Pandora's Box?, 26 Fed. B. J. 265, 1966.

Bahl and Saunders. Determinants of Changes in State and Local Government Expenditures, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. 50, March 1965.

Banovetz. Metropolitan Subsidies - An Appraisal, 25 Pub. Adm. Rev. 297, December 1965.

Barr and Davis. An Elementary Political and Economic Theory of the Expenditures of Local Governments, 33 So. Econ. J. 149, October 1966.

Blackburn. Intangible Taxes: A Neglected Revenue Source for States, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. 214, 1965.

Booms. City Governmental Form and Public Expenditure Level, 19 Nat'l. Tax J. 187, 1966.

Bowmar. The Anachronism Called Debt Limitation, 52 Iowa L. Rev. 863, 1967.

Brazer. Michigan's Fiscal Outlook, II Wayne L. Rev. 430, 1965.

Bridges. State and Local Inducements for Industry, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. I, 1965.

Bronder. Detroit Metropolitan School Finances - The Revenue Problem, 19 Nat'l. Tax J. 399, 1966.

Jandilis. Revenue Sharing: a Solution to State Financial Problems, 59 Banking 39, August 1966.

Carovano. Financing Public Higher Education, 1969-1970, 19 Nat'l. Tax J. 125, 1966.

Comment. Constitutional Restrictions Upon Municipal Indebtedness, Utah L. Rev. 462, 1966.

Utah constitution's restrictions can be avoided in several ways, which are sketched. Recommendations for change are presented.

Comment. Ohio's Local Government Fund, 15 Clev-Mar L. Rev. 375, May 1966.

The fund seems to operate as a state revenue-sharing program. The fund was established during the 1930's to help local governments compensate for property tax losses. Funds go from the state to various county "budget commissions", which then distribute the funds to jurisdictions within the respective counties according to need. However, "need" criteria are feebly defined. A tax effort provision, which seems inadequate, was added in 1957.

Comment. "Public Purpose" in Municipal Financing Plans, 42 Wash. L. Rev. 294, October 1966.

This is a "Recent Developments" piece. In Brandes v. City of Deerfield Beach, 186 SO.2d 26, (Fla., 1966), it was held that municipal bonds could not be used to finance construction of a major league baseball training facility. There was no "public purpose" showing, and therefore the municipality could not assess taxes or borrow to help with facility financing. A major problem was lack of legislative findings on the public purpose question.

Comment. Requirement of Public Use for Expenditure of Public Funds: A Reappraisal of the Narrow Doctrine, 28 U. Pitt. L. Rev. 329, 1966.

What is the test for public use in this context? It is virtually identical to the eminent domain test. But "public use" is not a readily definable term, by intention. The narrow view is that the public, or at least a substantial segment of the public, must be an actual user of the service, facility, commodity, etc., for which the expenditure is to be made. Major exceptions occur relative to exploitation of natural resources, to public utilities, and to industry in general. Urban renewal and public housing expenditure approval signalled a break from the narrow view as to expenditures not within the usual exceptions. The liberal view requires merely that the expenditure be for the public benefit, advantage, or convenience. This is, generally, the Federal approach and the current trend. The author urges a return to the narrow view, with different exceptions.

Curran and Shannon. Positive and Negative Tax Credits - a New Dimension in Intergovernmental Relations, 19 Nat'l. Tax J. 18, 1966.

Davies. Financing Urban Functions and Services, 30 Law and Cont. Prob. 127, 1965.

Seeing the urban financial crunch as a solvable problem, if approached piecemeal, the author first sets out various theoretical problems faced by today's metropolitan areas --some encompassing over 1,000 separate local governments --and then systematically proceeds to outline a partial conceptual solution whereby the allocation of resources to public goods would be analogous to that which would exist if public goods had all of the characteristics of private goods. Then, after a cursory discussion of the suburban-urban exploitation hypothesis and infra-metropolitan problems with industry, the article launches into an in-depth analysis of urban expenditures/revenues as they relate to the over-all monies pinch hovering over municipal treasuries..

In the author's opinion, with the rising expectations of the urban population and the increasing complexity of financing the same, what is needed is a more basic and applied research into metropolitan problems. He feels this is a mandatory requisite if rational, albeit temporary, solutions are to be found for urban problems.

Davies and Haines. Political Approach to a Theory of Public Expenditure: The Case of Municipalities, 19 Nat'l. Tax J. 259, 1966.

Deran. Earmark King and Expenditures: A Survey and a New Test, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. 354, 1965.

Hansen. Central-Local Cooperative Financing for Local Public Investment: Can the Belgian Experience Be Borrowed?, 26 Pub. Ad. Rev. 169, 1966.

Herring and Miller. Florida Public Bond Financing - Comments on the Constitutional Aspects, 21 U. Miami L. Rev. I, 1966.

Hill. Sewers and Drains, 115 L. J. 171, 187, 1965.

Johnson. Fiscal Reform for Cities, 48 Pub. Mgt. 25, February 1966.

Kee. Central City Expenditures and Metropolitan Areas, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. 337, 1965.

Macchiarola. Local Finances Under the New York State Constitution with an Emphasis on New York City, 35 Fordham L. Rev. 263, December 1966.

Manvel. Paying the Urban Bill, 54 Nat'l. Civic Rev. 16, January 1965.

McKinlay. Need for Legislative Control over Public Debenture Borrowing, New Zealand L. J. 59, 1966.

The need arises in order to protect the lender further.

Morris. Some Thoughts on the Determinants of State and Local Expenditures, 19 Nat'l. Tax J. 95, 1966.

Nanjundappa. Trends in Resource Transfer from the Union to the States--A Case for Lesser Centralization and More Flexible Scheme of Devolution, 14 Indian Econ. J. 353, October/December 1966.

Nichols. Comment: How Not to Contest Special Assessments in California, 17 Stan. L. Rev. 247, 1965.

O'Leary. Consolidated Fund and Appropriation Bills, 16 No. Ire. L. Q. 67, 1965.

Ragan. State Supervision of County Finance in Kentucky, 55 Ky. L. J. 132, 1966.

Rosen and Norton. Lottery as a Source of Public Revenue, 44 Taxes 617, 1966.

Rossmiller. Equalization Objective in State Support Programs: An Analysis of Measures, Need and Ability, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. 362, 1965.

Sato. Municipal Occupation Taxes in California: The Authority to Levy Taxes and the Burden on Intrastate Commerce, 53 Cal. L. Rev. 801, 1965.

Scott. Financing of State and Local Government Capital Expenditures, II Construction Rev. 4, October 1965.

Sentell. Some Legal Aspects of Local Government Purchasing in Georgia, 16 Mercer L. Rev. 371, Spring 1965.

The title fully explains the scope of the article.

Shipman. Projection of Washington's Financial Needs, 39 Wash. L. Rev. 976, January 1965.

This is one of six articles in 39 Wash. L. Rev. which comprise a state tax symposium. The other articles are entitled "The Washington Tax System: How It Grew," "The Washington Tax Structure as Viewed by the Consumer," "Tax Problems from the Business Point of View," "State and Local Tax Problems from the Labor Point of View," and "Tax Problems from the Agricultural Point of View."

Spiegel. Financing Private Ventures with Tax-Exempt Bonds: A Developing "Truckhole" in the Tax Law, 17 Stan. L. Rev. 224, January 1965.

The article documents the inequities. In 1962, for example, state and local governments paid out to holders of such bonds \$2,432,000,000.

Tew. Industrial Bond Financing and the Florida Public Purpose Doctrine, 21 U. Miami L. Rev. 171, Fall 1966.

The author contends that the doctrine is too restrictive.

Tilden. Public Inducements for Industrial Location: A Lesson from Massachusetts, 18 Maine L. Rev. I, 1966.

Why Big City Financing Is in a Mess. Bus. Week 36, April 23, 1966.

Woodard and Brady. Inductive Evidence of Tax Capitalization, 18 Nat'l. Tax J. 193, 1965.

ARTICLES 1967-1968

Abney. Our Tax Structure and Its Inequities, 18 Ga. Mun. J. 6, March 1968.

Adams and Fish. Comments on the Impact of Federal Tax-Sharing on Economic Stabilization, 8 Neb. J. Econ. Bus. J. 3, Winter 1968-69.

Aronson. The Idle Cash Balances of State and Local Governments: An Economic Problem of National Concern, 23 J. of Fin., June 1968.

Asch. Some Implications of Sales Tax Reciprocity, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 176, 1968.

Bahl. A Land Speculation Model: The Role of the Property Tax as a Constant to Urban Sprawl, 8 J. of Regional Sci. 199, Winter 1968.

Barnes. Capital Improvement Programming, 17 Ariz. 8, November 1968.

Barnes. Battle Brews Over Tax Exempts, Bus. Week 66, December 28, 1968.

Baumol. Macro-Economics of Unbalanced Growth: The Anatomy of Urban Crises, 57 Am. Econ. Rev. 415, June 1967.

Bishop. The Effects of Specific and Ad Valorem Taxes, 82 Q. J. Econ. 198, May 1968.

Bowmar. Anachronism Called Debt Limitation, 52 Iowa L. Rev. 863, April 1967.

The article includes a history of the development of debt limitation requirements, and an analysis of major means of avoiding the limitations. The means are (a) creation of special districts, (b) self-liquidating devices such as benefit districts (cost of improvement borne by user, as is ideally the case in special assessments), (c) contingent obligation devices (for example issuance of a long-term lease in exchange for cash), and (d) creation of a public authority or authorities. (37 pp; 160 fns)

Bratter. Two Views on Bond Underwriting: Two Viewpoints on What Would Result from Senator Proxmire's Bill, 30 Banking 52, October 1967.

Brazer. The Federal Government and State-Local Finances, 20 Nat'l. Tax J. 155, June 1967.

Brown. Municipal Finances and Annexation, 48 S. W. Soc. Sci. Q. 339, December 1967.

Brown and Brown. Obstacles to the Adoption of Land Value Taxation, 27 Am. J. Econ. Soc. 387, 1968.

Browne. Bonded Indebtedness and the Property Tax, 46 Tax Dig. (Cal.) 20, Second Quarter, 1968.

Bruno. Calling the Shots on the Cities, Bus. Week 88, September 2, 1967.

Clark. Local Government Bond Ratings, 34 Pop. Gov't. 20, March 1968.

Comment. Amended Section 103: The Industrial Development Bond Loophole Further Restricted, 30 U. Pitt. L. Rev. 180, 1968.

Comment. Financing Industrial Development with Municipal Revenue Bonds, U. Ill. L. J. 331, 1967.

Comment. Industrial Revenue Bonds, 4 Willamette L. J. 517, 1967.

Comment. Local Government-Airport not a "Necessary Expense" within Meaning of Article VII, Section 6 of North Carolina Constitution, 46 N.C.L. Rev. 188, December 1967.

Comment. Municipal Corporations - Industrial Revenue Bonds - South Carolina's Enabling Act Declared Constitutional, 20 S.C.L. Rev 106, 1968.

Comment. Tax Exempt Status of Local Government Bonds Used in Arbitrage Transactions, 35 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 574, March 1967.

Use of such bonds for arbitrage purposes is not an indication of vigorous attention to public policy consequences of the practice, nor does the practice seem to comport with the purpose of section 103 of the IRC.

Comment. Use of Special Assessment Districts and Independent Special Districts as Aids in Financing Private Land Development, 53 Cal. L. Rev. 364, 1965.

Construction of "Taxable Property" on Municipal Debt Limitation Statutes, 72 Dick. L. Rev. 619, Summer 1968.

Cook. Effects, Problems, and Solutions of Central Collection of Municipal Income Taxes, 19 Case W. Res. L. Rev. 900, June 1968.

Copeland and Eitemar. Federal Income Taxation and Immunity of Municipal Bond Interest, 15 Bus. Topics 54, Winter 1967.

Crihfield and Bell. Budgeting for State and Local Services, 379 Annals Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci. 31, 1968.

Curran. Federal-Local Financial Relations, 25 Rev. Soc. Econ. 1834, September 1967.

Deran. Tax Structure in Cities Using the Income Tax, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 147, June 1968.

Dobson. A Note on the Alternative Uses and Yields of Idle Public Funds, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 304, 1968.

- Dve. The New State Sales Tax, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 266, 1968.
- Fairbanks. Local Government Indebtedness, Ill. Gov't. I, November 1967.
- Gabler and Brest. Interstate Variations in Per Capita, Highway Expenditures, 20 Nat'l. Tax J. 78, 1967.
- Goetz. Earmarked Taxes and Majority Rule Budgetary Processes, 58 Am. Econ. Rev. --, March 1968.
- Goodling. The New Status of Industrial Aid Bonds, Fed. Res. Boston. 2, November 1968.
- Gramlich. Alternative Federal Policies for Stimulating State and Local Expenditures, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 119, 1968.
- Gulick. The Financial Plight of the Cities, 55 Curr. Hist. 333, December 1968.
- Hamilton. "Districts" - What Are They, 42 Cal. SB J. 119, 1967.
- Harriss. Efficiency in State and Local Government Expenditures, 379 Annals Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci. 39, 1968.
- Henderson. Local Government Expenditures: A Social Welfare Analysis, 50 Rev. Econ. and Stat. --, May 1968.
- Henley. Land Value Taxation in California, 27 Am. J. Econ. and Soc. 377, 1968.
- Herber. Unconditional Revenue-Sharing as a Solution to Fiscal Imbalance, 8 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 43, 1968.
- Hicks. Autonomous Revenue for Local Government, 6 W. Econ. J. 117, June 1968.
- Hill. Fair Share Gov't., 33 Am. Co. Gov't., 33 November 1968.
- Holtmann. Migration to the Suburbs, Human Capital, and City Income Tax Losses: A Case Study, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 326, 1968.
- Honea. Southern Municipals Feel the Pinch of Restrictive Monetary Policy, 53 Fed. Res. Atlanta 82, June 1968.
- Horowitz. How New York Sold Mass Transport to the Voters, 164 Ry. Age 18, March 4, 1968.

Januta. The Municipal Revenue Crisis: California Problems and Possibilities, 56 Cal. L. Rev. 1525, November 1968.

Using the financial crisis apparent in California cities as a sounding board for championing the wide-spread use of municipal taxation to relieve such crises, the author proceeds to set out the various needs for such a revenue collection device while also listing the inadequacies of today's cities' major source of income--the property tax. By citing the inequalities inherent to the property tax, the article aptly shows the necessity for renovating the existing structure of the property tax. Coupled with this thought and augmenting the same, is the suggestion that a municipal levy on income earned within the city would be one, if not the one, elixir suitable to cure present urban ills. For example, the property tax in some areas has loomed so large that it has consumed such a large portion of farming income that it is no longer profitable to farm the land; forced elderly homeowners living on a fixed income to sell out and move elsewhere; and discouraged rebuilding and remodeling once a slum condition has arisen. This readily manifests the circumstance that today's wealth has no relationship to ownership of property, and specifically of real property, on which the lion's share of the property tax burden falls. The author suggests almost ethereal credence in the municipal income tax to attenuate the discriminatory impact of the property tax and to evenly distribute the burden of supporting city services beyond the urbanite. Such a tax would represent the sine qua non for the suburbanite's 9-5 use of the city's services and in effect stem the decay rampant in the inner city. The major problem facing municipalities desirous of inaugurating a city income tax is that of state legislative interference justified as a required protection of affected non-city residents. One way around this is the occupational license tax scheme already imposed in various cities. In any event, the author feels there is justification and authority for both the city income tax and the occupational license tax. In that vein, it is the author's further opinion that either would contribute substantial supplemental revenue to that raised by a fairly re-apportioned property tax, and that one or the other ought to be enacted by every city threatened by a blighted treasury or just one with justice in mind for their own heavily burdened resident city taxpayers.

Johnson and Farnsworth. Monetary Policy and State and Local Borrowing, 9 U. Mo. Bus. and Gov't. Rep. 29, November/December 1968.

Karasik. Public Works and the Economic Development Act of 1965 --a Domestic Marshal Plan, 22 Bus. L. 617, April 1967.

The article's title tends to overstate the domestic value of EDA programs. EDA provides for some Federal assistance where an overall economic development program (OEDP) is first developed by the locality. Generally, EDA is an industrial development tool of quite limited effectiveness in urban areas, though it has been used there. The program is designed essentially for rural areas.

Kee. City-Suburban Differentials in Local Government Fiscal Effort, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 183, 1968.

Kee. State and Local Fiscal Systems and Municipal Expenditures, 27 Pub. Adm. Rev. 39, March 1967.

Kee. Suburban Population Growth and Its Implications for Core City Finance, 43 Land Econ. 202, May 1967.

Kiesling. Measuring a Local Government Service: A Study of the School Districts in New York State, 49 Rev. Econ. Stat., August 1967.

King and Lefkowitz. The Finances of State and Local Governments, 47 Survey Curr. Bus. 20, October 1967.

Levthold. The Impact of Industrial Development on Local Finance, 8 Q. Rev. Econ. and Bus. 75, Autumn 1968.

Levthold. Lining up to Battle over Industrial Bonds, Bus. Week 136, March 16, 1968.

Little. Planning for Small Towns Lacking Growth Potential, 14 Mun. S. 12, December 1967.

Local Government Finance. 223 Economist 1036, June 3, 1967.

Lupo and Mushkin. State and Local Finances Projections: Another Dimension?, 33 So. Econ. J. 426, January 1967.

Maier. The City and the Suburb, 35 Tax Policy 2, July/August 1968.

Martori and Bliss. Taxation of Municipal Bond Interest - "Interesting Speculation" and One Step Forward, 44 Notre Dame L. 191, December 1968.

Maxwell and Aronson. The State and Local Capital Budget in Theory and Practice, 20 Nat'l. Tax J. 165, June 1967.

Here the authors criticize Professor A. Musgrave's Theory of Public Finance, i.e., "pay-as-you-use" finance. Musgrave's hypothesis is that the nature of the pay-as-you-use principal is such that it enables repayment of public debt as the benefits from the initial expenditures are being exhausted and thereby the generation (s) which consume the public durables financed are the same generations which pay for them.

To the authors this seems to be a non-operational and unrealistic argument due to two facts. First, it assumes that local governments can match payment with benefits by generations, and secondly, Musgrave's assumption of discontinuity of spending is seldom appropriate. The authors rationalize that even assuming expenditures on public durables are fairly steady over time, then loan finance would not be needed to achieve inter-generation equity because it could equally well be served by "pay-as-you-go" finance. But, the article points out that inter-generation equity is tenuous because of the metamorphose ways of generation composition. Thus, it is the authors' feeling that finance by pay-as-you-go is the intelligent way to proceed.

Maxwell and Aronson. State and Local Capital Budget in Theory and Practice: Reply, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 210, June 1968.

McGouldrick and McGouldrick. Monetary Restraint and Borrowing and Capital Spending by Large State and Local Governments in 1966, 54 Fed. Res. Bull. 552, July 1968.

McMurry. Unmet Fiscal Needs of Georgia's Cities, 18 Urb. Ga. 12, December 1968.

Merrill and Klein. American Casualty Company versus Town of Shattuck: A Statutory Bond Payment Problem and Speculations Engendered Thereby, 20 Okla. L. Rev. 135, May 1967.

Case in question is at 228 F. Supp. 834. A Public works contract was let by the Shattuck, Oklahoma, city government, the contractor defaulted, and problems ensued. The city prevailed. E. A. Klein is the Shattuck town attorney.

Moore. Progressive Taxation Revisited, 23 Pub. Fin. 246, 1968.

Morley. What's Wrong with the Way We Raise Revenues?, 55 Nation's Bus. 27, June 1967.

- Mossin. Taxation and Risk-Taking: An Expected Utility Approach, 35 Econ. 74, February 1968.
- Municipal Bonds: Industrial Aid Financing-Rating Bonds. 40 Mun. Fin. 149, May 1968.
- Municipal Corporations: Municipal Motor Vehicle License Tax. 21 Okla. L. Rev. 333, August 1968.
- Nelson. Tax Considerations of Municipal Industrial Incentive Financing, 45 Taxes 941, 1967.
- Oates. The Theory of Public Finance in a Federal System, I Can. J. Econ. 37, February 1968.
- Orr. The Incidence of Differential Property Taxes on Urban Housing, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 253, 1968.
- Pogue and Sgontz. Factors Influencing State-Local Spending, 4 Miss. Val. J. Bus. Econ. 72, Fall 1968.
- Proliferation of Industrial Revenue Bond Financing: Ban the Bond?. 41 Temp. L. Q. 289, 1968.
- Redmann. Louisiana's Industry Inducement Laws, 15 La. B. J. 173, 1967.
- Robichek and Van Horne. Abandonment Value and Capital Budgeting, 22 J. Fin. 577, December 1967.
- Rolph. "Pay-as-You-Use" Finance: A Comment, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 210, June 1968.

This article criticizes Maxwell and Aronson's article, 20 Nat'l. Tax J. 165, June 1967, relative to Professor Musgrave's analysis of "pay-as-you-use" finance. Here the author feels that Maxwell and Aronson were justified in their criticism of Musgrave's theory, but that their approach went awry.

The article states that Musgrave's theory should be attacked from a tax-debt angle relevant to the financing of the acquisition of durable assets by a local government versus the analysis of the costs aspects of using a durable asset as related to the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the asset. It further asserts that the inter-generation equity issue supposedly arising from the use of tax vs. debt financing by local governments is a by-product of failing to distinguish clearly between methods of financing durable assets and the costs of using them. The author concludes by reciting no conclusion. He simply states that in the end, the determination of the optimum mix of debt and tax finance for local governments requires further investigation!

Rolph. "Pay-as-You-Use": A Comment, 20 Nat'l. Tax J. 165,
June 1967.

Saari. Open Doors to Justice - An Overview of Financing Justice
in America, 50 Judicature 296, 1967.

Scherer. Commercial Banks and the Government Securities Mar-
ket, 50 Fed. Res. New York 215, October 1968.

Sears. Thoughts on Municipal Income Taxes, 4 New Eng. L. J.
--, Fall 1968.

Sherrill. Discussion on the Importance of Commercial Banks as
Investors in State and Local Obligations, 5A Fed. Res.
Bull. 616, July 1968.

Smith. The Response of State and Local Governments to Federal
Grants, 21 Nat'l. Tax J. 349, 1968.

Somers. Collection of Use Tax: A Viable Alternative, 21 Nat'l.
Tax J. 362, 1968.

Steinko. Industrial Development Financing Portends Congressional
Action, 33 Am. Co. Gov't. 18, January 1968.

Struyk. An Analysis of Tax Structure, Public Service Levels,
and Regional Economic Growth, 7 J. Regional Sci. 175,
Winter 1967.

Symposium: Local Government Taxation. 4 Willamette L. J. 431,
Fall 1967.

Tax-Free Bonds at a Bargain. 64 U.S. News 64, January 22, 1968.

Taxpayers Turn to Thrift. Bus. Week 104, November 9, 1968.

Teitz. Cost Effectiveness: A Systems Approach to Analysis
of Urban Services, 34 Am. Inst. Planners J. 303, September
1968.

The Municipal Bond Market and Tight Money. Fed. Res. Phila.
3, June 1968.

The Changing Public Debt. Fed. Res. Phila. 10, August 1967.

Thomassen. Towards a Theory of State Revenue Generation, 23
Pub. Fin. 318, 1968.

Voter's Decide on Constitutional Amendments, Bond Issues.
Referenda, II St. Gov't. News 2, November 1968.

- Weidenbaum. City Finance: The Financial Plight of the American City, 50 Pub. Mgt. 85, April 1968.
- West. The Net Interest Cost Method of Issuing Tax Exempt Bonds in the United States, 23 Pub. Fin. 346, 1968.
- Why U.S. Mayors Plead Poverty. 46 Bus. Week 46, February 10, 1968.
- Williams and Berman. Small Towns Pay More for Credit, 5 Nations Cities 23, May 1967.
- Winnick and Burke. The Agencies: New Directions, Fed. Res. San Fran. 107, May 1969.
- Woo. Industrial Development and Its Impact on Local Finance, 8 Q. R. Econ. and Bus. 19, Summer 1968.
- Yeager and Brown, Why Archaic Municipal Financing Must Give Way to New Practices, 206 Comm. and Fin. Chr. 705, August 24, 1967.

ARTICLES 1969-1970

- Aaron. Local Public Expenditures and the "Migration Effect", 7 W. Econ. J. 385, 1969.
- Ackerman and Ott. An Analysis of the Revenue Effect of Proposed Substitutes for Tax Exemption of State and Local Bonds, 23 Nat'l. Tax J. 397, December 1970.
- Alexander. New Directions in Urban Financing, 59 Curr. Hist. 278, 1970.
- Barlow. Comment on Alternative Federal Policies for Stimulating State and Local Expenditures, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 282, 1969.
- Barron and Jansma. Impact of Public Land Programs on Local Government Finances, 52 Am. J. Agric. Econ. 365-71, 1970.

Multiple regression analysis of a three county forested region of Pennsylvania was used to test the hypothesis that public land ownership adversely affected the fiscal capacity of local governments by decreasing real property tax revenues. The hypothesis proved inoperative for that region. The governments included in the study were counties, school districts, and townships. Over 20% of the land was public and included state parks, forests, and game lands as well as a portion of a national forest, but the amount of public land substantially varied from county to county. The state made a payment in-lieu of taxes of

20¢ per acre and the national government paid 55¢ per acre. The analysis revealed neither higher taxes or reduced expenditures in association with increasing amount of public land. The explanation given is that the payment in-lieu of taxes were greater than the estimated tax yields. However, the allocation of such payments was inequitable because counties and townships received substantially more than they would at current tax rates while school districts received less. Little can be concluded from the article. The area was too small and specialized to mount a strong attack of the basic hypothesis. However, if the author's analysis technique stands up to expert criticism, it could be used to analyze the effects of planned land programs--such as municipal and state programs for openspace with preferential tax assessments.

Bell and Hinkle. A Guide to Industrial Revenue Bond Financing, 9 Washburn L. J. 372, 1970.

Using a Kansas Bill, often referred to as the "Kansas Industrial Revenue Bond Act," as a model, the authors tendered more of an informative presentation than a technical explanation of the uses, purposes and limitations of industrial revenue bond financing as recently affected by 1968 Amendments to the IRC and SEC Regulations. The article concentrates, in part, on the fact that changes to Section 103 of the 1954 Code have resulted in a major curtailment of the formerly enjoyed exempt interest feature. Essentially what this has created is a complete denial of the exemption, except when the device is parred to, relatively speaking, small amounts - \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 - versus previous amounts commonly ranging from \$80,000,000 to \$140,000,000. Additionally, the article emphasizes that the SEC through a simple administrative interpretation has recently brought such financing under its hegemony, thus subjecting most of the industrial issues to the panoply of rules and regulations formerly not bearing on the situation. The effect of these recent developments has been to engender but a "small issue" market, i.e., one composed of only those issues falling within the previously mentioned Section 103 monetary limitation and further qualifying under one of the Securities Act Exemptions, such as by intra-state sale or private placement. In browsing over the advantages the changes have wrought, the authors, while noting the cut-down in abuses of the device, such as the elimination of cheap "conduit" financing for giant corporations, also alluded to such benefits as encouragement of small local industry, disappearance of competition between communities and attraction to economically depressed areas. The authors seemed to question the rationale of the recent changes but offered no solutions or future prognosis. The article is mainly concerned with drawing wary attention to recently created problems and pitfalls run amok in the industrial revenue bond financing area. This it does.

- Bergmann. The Urban Economy and the "Urban Crisis", 59 Am. Econ. Rep. 639, September 1969.
 - Botner. Municipal Budgeting: Problems and Developments, 10 U. Mo. Bus. and Gov't. Rep. 14, March/April 1969.
 - Bowman. City-Suburban Differentials in Local Government Fiscal Effort: A Comment, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 418, 1969.
 - Bradford, Malt, and Oates. The Rising Cost of Local Public Services. Some Evidence and Reflections, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 185, June 1969.
 - Brady. Local Revenues vs. Shared Taxes, 42 Mun. Fin. 103, November 1969.
 - Braschler and Klindt. Theoretical and Empirical Problems in Local Government Consolidation, 17 Can. J. Agr. Econ. 141, 1969.
 - Browne. Whither the Municipal Bond Market, 42 Mun. Fin. 17, 1969.
 - Bruno. Achieving Property Tax Relief with a Minimum Disruption of State Programs, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 379, 1969.
 - Carleton and Lerner. Statistical Credit Scoring of Municipal Bonds, 1 J. Money, Credit, Banking 750, 1969.
 - Chances of Taxing Tax-Free Bonds. 66 U.S. News 85, March 24, 1969.
 - Colman. Revenue Sharing: Problems and Prospects, 1 Urb. Law 34, Spring 1969.
- A discussion of the local fiscal plight and how it has developed precedes an examination of the pros and cons of revenue sharing in this short article. Colman details three factors which have created new intergovernmental financial tensions: First, the growing unmanageability of the categorical grant system; second, the crisis in the cities; and third, burgeoning Federal-State disparities in revenue productivity. The climate which these factors have produced is ripe for revenue sharing, but problems such as a workable formula for distribution, and the conservative "Puritan Ethic" remain to be solved. The proponents argue that unless State and local governments are permitted "free" (no strings attached) access to Federal funds, their position within our federal system will grow progressively weaker.
- Comment. Evaluation of Municipal Income Taxation, 22 Vand. L. Rev. 1313, November 1969.

- Comment. Industrial Development Bonds Under Article VII, Section 10 of the Florida Constitution of 1968, 21 U. Fla. L. Rev. 656, 1969.
- Comment. Intergovernmental Tax Immunity: An Analysis and Suggested Approach to the Doctrine and Its Application to State and Municipal Bond Interest, 15 Vill. L. Rev. 414, 1970.
- Comment. Judicial Activism and Municipal Bonds: Killing Two-Thirds with One Stone?, 56 Va. L. Rev. 295, March 1970.
- Comment. Municipal Debt Limitations in Pennsylvania, 15 Vill. L. Rev. 612, Spring 1970.
- Comment. Municipal Personal Income Taxation of Non-Residents, 31 Ohio S.L.J. 770, 1970.
- Comment. Taxability of State and Local Bond Interest by the Federal Government, 38 U. Cinn. L. Rev. 703, Fall 1969.
- Comment. The Future of Local Government Financing in Indiana, 45 Ind. L. J. 343, 1970.
- Comment. Validity of San Francisco's Commuter Tax, 20 Hastings L. J. 813, January 1969.
- Crew. Dimensions of Public Policy: A Factor Analysis of State Expenditures, 50 Soc. Sci. Q., 1969.
- Daly. The Burden of the Debt and Future Generations in Local Finance, 36 So. Econ. 44, July 1969.
- Davies. City Suburban Differentials in Local Government Fiscal Effort: A Comment, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 422, 1969.
- Davis. Bank Holdings of Municipal Securities, Fed. Res. Bank K. C. Rev. 3, December 1970.
- Devel. Financing Utility Operations and Extensions, 64 Mun. (Wis.) 34, February 1969.
- Dew. Local Income Tax as a Source of Local Government Finance, Inst. Mun. Treasurers and Accountants 43, January 1969.
- Drzycimski and Bell. Governmental Revenues in the Mid-Continent States, 23 Kan. Bus. Rep. 3, March 1970.
- Financing Our Urban Needs. 7 Nation's Cities 19, March 1969.
- Fish and Adams. Tax Sharing and Economic Stabilization: Analysis of an Allocation Formula, 6 Miss. Val. J. Bus. Econ. 75, Fall 1970.

- Gaisler. Economics and Diseconomies of Scale in Urban Public Sectors, 45 Land Econ. 425, 1969.
- Gannon. Taxpayers in Revolt, 175 Wall St. J. 1, May 11, 1970.
- Goodling. Government Finances, 27 Cong. Q. W. Rep. 1617, August 29, 1969.
- Gramlich. State and Local Governments and Their Budget Constraint, 10 Int. Econ. Rev. 163, June 1969.
- Greene. Some Institutional Considerations in Federal--State Fiscal Relations, Pub. Choice 1, Fall 1970.
- Haar and Lewis. A Policy for Urban Growth: Where Shall the Money Come From?, 18 Pub. Interest 101, Winter 1970.
- Hady. Costs of Local Government Services, 30 Agr. Fin. Rev. 11, 1969.
- Hady. Differential Assessment of Farmland or the Rural-Urban Fringe, 52 Am. J. Agr. Econ. 25, 1970.
- Hady. Tax Structure and Regional Economic Growth: A Comment, 9 J. Reg. Sci. 325, 1969.
- Hale. The Optimality of Local Subsidies in Regional Development Programs: A Reply, 10 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 84, Autumn 1970.
- Heally. Further Comments on Proposed Capital Financing Alternatives, 37 Tax Policy 1, January/February 1970.
- Heally. The Assault on Tax-Exempt Bonds, 36 Tax Policy 2, July/August 1969.
- Hendricks. Reconsideration of Industrial Development Bond Income Tax Exemption, 48 Ore. L. Rev. 168, February 1969.
- Hoffman. A Systematic Approach to a Practical Plan for State Aid to Local Government, 24 Pub. Fin. 1, 1969.
- Hoffman. Correction to Migration to the Suburbs, Human Capital and City Income Tax Losses: A Case Study, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 424, 1969.
- Horowitz. A Simultaneous-Equation Approach to the Problem of Explaining Interstate Differences in State and Local Expenditures, 34 So. J. Econ. 459, April 1969.

- Howard. Local National Municipal Bond Markets Are Uncertain, 44 Ind. Bus. Rev. 13, September/October 1969.
- Huefner. Municipal Bonds: The Cost and Benefits of An Alternative, 23 Nat'l. Tax J. 407, 1970.
- Jacobs. Strategies for Helping Cities, 59 Am. Econ. Rep. 652, September 1969.
- Johnson. The Distribution of the Burden of Sewer Users Charges Under Various Charge Formulas, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 472, 1969.
- Johnson. Financing the Inner City, Federal Reserve San Francisco, 199 October 1969.
- Johnson and Junk. Sources of Tax Revenues and Expenditures in Large U.S. Cities, 10 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 7, Winter 1970.
- Laird and Rinehart. A Refinement of Local Industrial Subsidy Techniques, 4 Miss. Val. J. Bus. Econ. 82, Spring 1969.
- Legler and Shapiro. The Responsiveness of State Tax Revenue to Economic Growth: A Reply, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 299, 1969.
- Liu. Comments on the Responsiveness of State Tax Revenue to Economic Growth, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 294, 1969.
- Low. A Refinement of Local Industrial Subsidy Techniques, 4 Miss. Val. J. Bus. Econ. --, Spring 1969.
- Lund. Tax Reform as it Effects Municipal Bonds, 54 Minn. Mun. 341, November 1969.
- Macchiarola. Constitutional, Statutory and Judicial Restraints on Local Finance in New York State, 15 N.Y.L.F. 852, 1969.
- Mayer. Is There a Practical Approach to Reducing Government Costs?, 63 Commonwealth Club Col. Transactions 3 March 17, 1969.
- McCollow. Industrial Development Bond and Tax Policy: A Trend Towards Vivisection of Public Finance, 23 Tax L. 383, 1970.
- McDaniel. Federal Income Taxation of Industrial Bonds: The Public Interest, 1 Urb. Law. 157, 1969.
- Money Crisis Nears for Local Public Works. 68 U.S. News 73, May 4, 1970.
- Money Squeeze Forces Municipals to Adapt. Bus. Week 68, April 12, 1969.

Mumford. Past, Present and Future of Industrial Development Bonds, 1 Urb. Law 147, 1969.

Municipal Bonds and Public Needs. Federal Res. San Fran. 135, July 1970.

Pidot. A Principal Components Analysis of Determinants of Local Government Fiscal Patterns, 51 Rev. Econ. Statist. 176, May 1969.

Pogue. The Effect of Debt Limits: Some New Evidence, 23 Nat'l. Tax J. 36, March 1970.

Poulson. Central City Land Use and Suburban Financial Support, 46 Land Econ. 497, 1970.

Believing that the Suburbanite is not paying his fair share of the central city's fiscal burden, the author presents some innovative tax measures which are of value. The first proposal is that the city initiate a vehicle-space use tax by which a base tax would be set for a minimum auto-length. Above that base, the tax would rise for every additional half-foot to a break point of 17 ft., above which the tax would be steeply graduated. If the tax acts as a deterrent to large cars, the city gains more space and less pollution; if not, the city will be supplied with a rather substantial source of income (the current energy crisis makes this proposal rather outdated). Continuing his fight against the commuter, the author suggests the parking lot owners be assessed not only the value of their land and structure, but also the daily aggregate value for all vehicles which park-in--\$1500 per car would be a fair assessment. To free land and building space, all state and federal installations (tax exempt) should be encouraged to move to the suburbs if they are not conferring economic benefits. Many other exempt facilities--hospitals, museums, colleges--are situated in the central city and used extensively by suburbanites. Those users should be forced to share with the city tax-payer the tax exemption burden--how this is to be done is not discussed.

Prakash. A Suggested Approach to Municipal Investment Planning, 45 Land Econ. 350, 1969.

Prescott and Lewis. State and Municipal Location Incentives: A Discriminant Analysis, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 399, 1969.

Public Debt Limit. 5 W. Compilation Pres. Docs. 314, March 3, 1969.

Quindry and Cook. Humanization of the Property Tax for Low Income Households, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 357, 1969.

Quindry. Potential New Tax Revenue for States and Local Government, 5 Tenn. Survey Bus. 1, October 1969.

Reeb. The State - Local Bond Market: Another Urban Problem and a Solution, 47 J. Urb. L. 113, 1969-1970.

Within the purview of this article, the author aptly makes evident the fact that state and local governments now lack sufficient tax and grant-in-aid revenues to provide public services and facilities as they are required. Pointing out that legal constraints, disfunctional in effect, and increased cost for bonded debt are the two most important impediments to continued use of debt financing, the author proceeds to hypothesize that district federal reserve banks should be granted the authority to purchase state-local bonds, and in so doing would tend to lend some homogeneity of supply to the bonds, reduce the interest costs to local governments and create a secondary market, all of which is presently lacking, though direly needed. Without this or a similar solution, the author opinionates that state and local and even federal taxpayers will find that they are paying more for their capital facilities and providing larger subsidies to high income taxpayers for the privilege.

Reeb and Renshaw. Can New Federal Programs Support a Strong Municipal Bond Market?, 34 Am. Col. Gov't. 12, August 1969.

Reeb and Renshaw. Suggested Alternatives to Improve the Municipal Bond Market, 42 Mun. Fin. 17, August 1969.

Revenue Sharing: Who Will Get What, 67 U.S. News 69, August 25, 1969.

Riew. State Aid for Public Schools and Metropolitan Finance, 46 Land Econ. 257, August 1970.

Rinehart and Laird. The Optimality of Local Subsidies in Regional Development Programs: A Comment, 10 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 81, Autumn 1970.

Robinson. Industrial Revenue Bonds, Fed. Res. Phila. 3, March 1969.

Roy. State Constitutional Provisions Prohibiting the Loaning of Credit to Private Enterprise - a Suggested Analysis, 41 U. Colo. L. Rev. 135, 1969.

Concerning itself with the seemingly endless confusion surrounding the random law emanating from courts confronted with litigation challenging programs which effectuate a partnership between public and private capital, the article addresses itself to suggesting guidelines to these courts so as to lend some continuity to this area of the law. Admitting the reality, if not the wisdom, of the Public Purpose Doctrine (45 state constitutions contain provisions prohibiting the lending of public funds, derived from tax revenues, for private purposes), the author hypothesises and discusses four questions the courts might pose and answer to arrive at a judicially reasoned decision over the constitutionality and general acceptability of a municipally financed private venture. Said questions are as follows:

- (1) Does the transaction under consideration involve a sufficient purpose to satisfy the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process provisions?
- (2) Are the tax-derived general funds of the governmental entity placed in jeopardy by the transaction?
- (3) Does the transaction substitute private management for public management as to the advent and the amount of liability to be sustained by the general tax base?

The article attempts to bulwark the author's theory that the protection of the tax base intended in the credit lending provisions can be afforded, and their original intent implemented, by a careful analysis based primarily on a narrow structure and application of the credit lending provisions. It is stated that such an analysis could be implemented through the structured use of the above-mentioned questions.

Schaeffer. The Regressivity of State-Local Taxation: A Case Study of New Jersey, 9 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 7, Spring 1969.

Sentell. Self-Interest and Municipal Purchasing: How Now?, 5 Ga. S.B.J. 309, February 1969.

Shannon. Financing Cities: The Case for New Federalism, 1 Growth and Change 33, October 1970.

Sherman and Willett. Regional Development, Externalities and Tax-Subsidy Combinations, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 291, 1969.

- Sims. Municipal Bonds and Public Needs, Fed. Res. Bank San Fran. Rev. 135, July 1970.
- Singhvi and Slamka. Industrial Revenue Bonds, 11 Cal. Mgt. Rep. 53, Spring 1969.
- Slater. Evaluation of Municipal Business Taxes, 30 Tax Rep. 49, December 1969.
- Stabler. Tax Bill Impact: Plan to Tax Interest from Municipal Bonds, 174 Wall St. J. 1, September 24, 1969.
- Stephens. The Suburban Impact of Earnings Tax Policies, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 313, 1969.
- Stober and Falk. Industrial Development Bonds as a Subsidy to Industry, 22 Nat'l. Tax J. 232, June 1969.
- Surrey. The Tax Treatment of State and Local Obligations, 36 Tax Policy 3, September/October 1969.
- The Big Bind in Local Taxes. Bus. Week 44, August 9, 1969.
- Todd. The Risk Management Function in Municipal Government, J. Risk Ins. 285, June 1969.
- Waldauer. Fiscal Interdependence Among Tax Base Sharing Local Government: The External Effects of School Aid, 23 Nat'l. Tax J. 457, December 1970.
- Walker. State Controls of Local Borrowing, 36 Tax Policy 3, January 1969.
- Watson. Business Licensing as a Constitutional Issue, 27 Ill. Bus. Rep. 6, 1970.
- Weidenbaum. The Cities' Stake in Revenue Sharing, 65 Mun. (Wis.) 70, April 1970.
- Zarin. Tax Exemption of Municipal Bonds - A Report on Recent Developments, 1 Urb. Law. 336, Fall 1969.

ARTICLES 1971-1972

- Albin. Distributional Effects of State and Local Finance - A Skeptical View, Land Econ. 86, February 1972.
- Aronson. A Comment on Optimality in Local Debt Limitation, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 107, March 1971.

- Aronson and Weintraub. Revenue Potential of State and Local Public Lotteries, Growth Change 3, April 1972.
- Bradford and Oates. An Analysis of Revenue Sharing, 85 Q. J. Econ. 416, August 1971.
- Bradshaw and Mercer. Vote for Your Future: The Anatomy of a Successful Capital Improvements Bond Campaign, 10 Nations Cities 27, August 1972.
- Buchanan. Principles of Urban-Fiscal Strategy, Pub. Choice 1, Fall 1971.
- Cohen. Recent Developments in Federal Taxation, 20 Tulane Tax Inst. 1, 1971.
- Comment. Ad Valorem Financing of Law Enforcement Services, 19 U.C.L.A.L. Rev. 59, 1971.
- Comment. Constitutionality of Subdivision Exaction for Educational Purposes, 76 Dick. L. Rev. 651, 1972.
- Comment. Equalization of Municipal Services: Economics of Serrano and Shaw, 82 Yale L. J. 89, 1972.
- Comment. Financing Capital Improvements by Texas Counties and Towns, 25 S.W.L.J. 373, 1971.
- Comment. Limited Tax-Exempt Status of Interest on Industrial Development Bonds under Subsection 103(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, 85 Harv. L. Rev. 1649, 1972.
- Comment. Municipal Bond Interest Exception, 24 Case W. Res. L. Rev. 64, 1972.
- Comment. Municipal Income Taxes in Ohio, 22 Case W. Res. L. Rev. 308, 1971.
- Comment. Municipal Income Tax and State Pre-Emption in California, 11 Santa Clara L. Rev. 343, 1971.
- Comment. Potholes, Lampposts, and Policemen: Equal Protection and Financing of Basic Municipal Services in Wake of Hawkins and Serrano, 17 Vill. L. Rev. 655, 1972.

Comment. Public Trusts-Constitutional Debt Restrictions on Governmental Subdivision Beneficiaries Not Violated by Trustee's Issuance of Revenue Bonds, 46 Tulane L. Rev. 1052, 1972.

Local governments, faced with urgent capital improvements and voter apathy or opposition, can avoid bond referendum and debt ceilings by establishing a public trust which can then issue revenue bonds without voter approval. After Louisiana hospital district voters rejected a bond proposal for renovation and expansion of a hospital, the district's board of directors, pursuant to state statutes, created a public trust authorized to sell revenue bonds and granted the trust a long term lease of the hospital. The trustee then mortgaged the hospital for revenue bonds. This was not violative of the state constitutional provisions for debt ceilings or taxpayers votes on revenue bonds. Bertrand v. Sandoz, 260 La. 239, 255 So.2d 754 (1971).

At present, only Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico have such statutory provisions for governmental public trusts and in those states there is little case law on the scope of these trusts. Although this maneuver obtains the needed improvements, the costs to evade debt ceilings and voter opposition are much higher than if the entity itself would issue the bonds. Also, this presents a serious question of the ethics of circumventing the democratic process. However, this could be a viable alternative for special districts and municipalities faced with a "taxpayer's revolt" and urgent public needs without having to confront a hostile electorate, wait for state appropriations, or raid other worthy budget items for the funds needed.

Comment. Reform in Financing Public Education: An Education of the Movement and Its Implications, 47 Tulane L. Rev. 117, 1972.

Comment. Rights of Non-Property Owners to Participate in Special Assessment Majority Protests, 20 U.C.L.A.L. Rev. 201, 1972.

Comment. State Administrative Supervision of Local Government Debt, Duke L. J. 487, 1972.

Comment. Tax-Exempt State and Local Bonds: Form of Intergovernmental Immunity and Form of Intergovernmental Obligation, 21 De Paul L. Rev. 757, 1972.

The "guaranteed taxable municipal bond approach" permits the federal government to tax income from municipal bonds yet not unduly burden the costs of local government financing. Through this technique, now used in only three programs, the federal government lends funds to local agencies and receives bonds as evidence of the indebtedness. These bonds can then be sold by the federal government at a rate which is taxable since they are no longer tax-exempt bonds under I.R.C. 103. Thus municipalities are guaranteed a low cost bond market and Washington is guaranteed tax revenues on otherwise exempt personal income. This could prevent a possible showdown between state and federal authorities since without express constitutional provisions for governmental tax immunity, only I.R.C. 103 and Pollack v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 158 U.S. 601(1895) limits federal taxation. The author also presents a survey of case law on the development of this immunity.

This approach could be the wave of the future in as much as Congress has proposed its use in the Environment Financing Authority and in the Urban Development Bank. Such an approach could significantly widen the range of prospective municipal bond buyers since the exemption now has its greatest impact on the high tax bracket investors. Now institutional investors, such as banks, will be taxed on income from these secure investments.

Comment. Voter Reliance on Feasibility Reports in Public Bond Elections, 24 Hastings L. J. 133, 1972.

Comment. Voter Rights in Bond Elections and Home Rule Powers, 23 Hastings L. J. 931, 1972.

Cord. Tax Reform and Urban Renewal, 30 Am. J. Econ. Soc. 395, October 1971.

Deagle. Microcosm of a Billion-Dollar Headache: This Little Township Goes to the Bond Market and Cries "Whew" All the Way Home, 2 Pub. Issues 1, October 1972.

Dresch. An "Alternative" View of the Nixon Revenue-Sharing Program, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 131, June 1971.

Fleming. State and Local Government Spending in 1975, 94 Mo. Labor Rep. 19, 1971.

- Freund. Wage Pressures on City Hall: Philadelphia's Experience in Perspective, Fed. Res. Bank Rev. Phila. 3, March 1972.
- Gabinet. Municipal Bond Interest Exemption: Comments on a Running Battle, 24 Case W. Res. L. Rev. 64, 1972.
- Gabler. Population Size as a Determinant of City Expenditures and Employment--Some Further Evidence, 47 Land Econ. 130, 1971.
- Gaffney. What Is Property Tax Reform?, 31 Am. J. Econ. Soc. 139, April 1972.
- Galphner and Petersen. An Analysis of Subsidy Plans to Support State and Local Borrowing, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 205, June 1971.
- Garrison. New Industry in Small Towns: The Impact on Local Government, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 493, December 1971.
- Gayer. The Effects of Medicaid on State and Local Finances, 25 Nat'l. Tax J. 511, December 1972.
- Ginsberg and Wilensky. Reforming Title I -- a Study in Grant Design, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 235, June 1971.
- Grubb. The Distribution of Costs and Benefits in an Urban Public School System, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 1, March 1971.
- Hand and Mitchell. Optimality in Local Debt Limitation: Comment, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 101, March 1971.
- Herbert. A Tax on Increasing Values (Great Brit.), 79 Mun. 2 Pub. Services 1831-3, 1971.
- Housley. A Refinement of Local Industrial Subsidy Techniques: Further Comment, 6 Miss. Val. J. Bus. Econ. 89, Spring 1971.
- Johnson and Mohan. Revenue Sharing and the Supply of Public Goods, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 193, June 1971.
- Kasper. A Debate on Property Tax Reform, 31 Am. J. Econ. Soc. 161, April 1972.
- Laber and Bayer. Community Characteristics and the Net Interest Cost of Local Debt: Recent Experience in Vermont, 11 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 47, Autumn 1971.
- Laird and Rinehart. A Refinement of Local Industrial Subsidy Techniques: Further Reply, 7 Miss. Vol. J. Bus. Econ. 90, Winter 1971-72.
- Levitt. Municipal Bond Ratings, 1 Gov't. Fin. 4, 1972.

Lilley. Both Parties Ready to Scrap Grant Programs in Favor of City Strategy Package of Aid, 3 Nat'l. J. 1393, 1971.

Lynn. Financing Modernized and Unmodernized Local Government in the Age of Aquarius, Utah L. Rev. 30, 1971.

The inability of local government to adapt to modern problems and the stagnation of state government are the key road blocks to the design and administration of fair and productive tax systems and the efficient use of tax revenues. Three prerequisites are proposed for an effective and equitable state-local revenues system. First, Governments must clearly define problems since voter unwillingness to pay the price for solutions means voters do not consider the problems serious. Personal income taxes and retail sales taxes should become the mainstay of state-raised funds. This must be coupled with provisions for shielding low income households from excessive sales taxes and a tough state policy on the use of transferred funds by local governments. Local action should include reform of the property tax and the development of local non-property taxes such as user charges and income tax.

Lynn has gleaned from many sources various approaches to reform the property tax including administrative proposals. This article is not only a clear and concise statement of the structural-functional problems of government financing, but also identifies a framework for constructing a sound fiscal foundation.

Manvel. Differences in Fiscal Capacity and Effort: Their Significance for a Federal Revenue--Sharing System, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 193, June 1971.

McLure. Revenue Sharing: Alternative to Rational Fiscal Federalism?, 7 Miss. Vol. J. Bus. Econ. 457, Summer 1971.

Mikesell. Sales Taxation and the Border County Problem, 11 Q. Rev. Econ. Bus. 23, Spring 1971.

Morris. Restructuring the Municipal Bond Market, New Eng. Econ. Rev. 47, January 1971.

O'Brien. Grant-in-Aid: Some Further Answers, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 65, March 1971.

Petersen. Response of State and Local Governments to Varying Credit Conditions, 57 Fed. Res. Bull. 209, March 1971.

Riew. The Case for a Federal Tax Credit of Municipal Income Tax, 19 Pub. Pol. 479, Summer 1971.

- Ritter. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Municipal Obligations: Industrial Development Bonds, 25 Tax L. 511, 1972.
- Ritter. Working with the New Final Regulations on Industrial Development Bonds, 37 J. Taxation 330, 1972.
- Ritts. Financing the Future Demand for Electric Energy and Pollution Control Facilities - The Tax Exempt Bond, 5 Nat. Res. L. 363, 1972.
- Romine and Skoler. Crises: Local Government Financing and Law Enforcement, 36 Am. County 17, 1971.
- Ross. The Property Tax Assessment Review Process: A Cause for Regressive Property Taxation?, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 37, March 1971.
- Schneiderman. Planned and Actual Long Term Borrowing by State and Local Governments, 57 Fed. Res. Bull. 977, December 1971.
- Seenley. Determinants of Governmental Expenditures within Metropolitan Areas, 30 Am. J. Econ. Soc. 345, October 1971.
- Stewart. The Limits of Municipal Income Taxation: The Response in Ohio, 7 Harv. J. Legis. 271, 1971.

The author here extensively treats the pros and cons of the municipal income tax. Though seeming to lean toward support of such a method of raising municipal revenue, the main thrust of the article is to point out the problems presently being experienced by cities which have imposed the tax. The main problem areas discussed were those relating to equitable allocation, administrative efficiency, revenue yield, jurisdiction and lack of uniformity. The author follows up the pointing out of these troublesome areas with an explanation of the Sealy Bill, an Ohio statute, which has attempted to alleviate as much of the disparity and inconsistency found in most city income tax ordinances as feasibly possible. The most important and unique feature of the Bill is its method of revenue allocation. The Bill distributes revenue to the state's local taxing units, including school and library districts, in principally one of two ways. A given unit receives the greater of either a guaranteed or an amount determined by formula which is intended to closely approximate its fiscal needs. The former calculation insures that no taxing unit will lose money under the operation of the proposed distribution formula, while the latter is designed to allocate tax revenue according to need rather than on the basis of where revenue is produced. The Bill seeks to provide income tax revenue to other taxing units in addition to counties, municipalities and townships. This innovative

distribution scheme creates uniformity in application and makes one particular political body, the state legislature, responsible for coordination of the revenue raised from the accumulated municipal income taxes. The author concludes that without such a state-wide scheme of distribution, the problems created by more and more autonomous taxing units imposing their own different and conflicting tax definitions, regulations, forms and rates, would probably be enough to make taxation by these separate units politically unacceptable and administratively unmanageable.

Storace and Cong. The Florida Industrial Development Financing Act: Public-Private Investment and Social Engineering, 24 U. Fla. L. Rev. 433, 1972.

The article is dedicated solely to the effect upon Florida's economy due to the enactment of state legislation authorizing industrial revenue bonds. The authors wholeheartedly endorsed the act, alluding to its benefits and generally dismissing any real or hypothetical detriments it might harbor. The act supersedes a hodge-podge of local acts which embodied varying criteria and procedures which had tended to exert a disastrous effect upon Florida's ability to compete for the Nation's industries. Although up to the time of the publication of the article there had been a dearth of public bond issues based on the act, (only two), it was the authors' opinion that the use of such issues would steadily rise and that hard-core unemployment of the urban ghettos and the incidents of low income in rural Florida would be dramatically reduced with wise utilization of the act in creating new jobs and balancing the economy while simultaneously fighting pollution of the environment. Moreover, it was proffered that the act promised possibilities of involving establishments, too often pre-occupied with profit spreads, in the socially essential task of improving the living conditions of America's underprivileged. It also should be noted that the article thoroughly treated the exempt interest feature as affected by the 1968 amendments to Section 103 of the 1954 Code and went into the problems posed by the SEC's recent intrusion into the field with resultant registration requirements and other limitations. All told, the authors presented a clear picture of the past, present and future utility of industrial bond financing in Florida and painted it to be one desirable to any locale.

Systems Analysis for Municipalities, 43 Mun. Fin. 151, May 1971.

Taber and Whittaker. Joint Power Revenue Bonds: A Tool for Intergovernmental Cooperation in California, 23 Hastings L. J. 791, 1972.

The California Joint Exercise of Power Act which permits local governmental bodies to form regional authorities and to issue revenue bonds for regional public buildings without voter approval has been prostituted by these bodies into devices to circumvent super-majority requirements for general obligation bonds. Rather than using the act to attack regional problems, the authorities construct facilities and then lease them to the government entity desiring them, thus saving that entity a battle at the polls. The only weapon available to the voter is to subject the ordinance authorizing the special authority to a referendum. The author contends the act is not being used to its full potential, such as financing sewage treatment facilities, electric plants, and airports, since most uses are to avoid the 2/3 requirement. The solution is to limit the use of the act to true revenue producing projects and reduce the job vote requirements to encourage use of these less costly bonds for public buildings.

This is an example of how the supermajority requirements of jobs not only force local governments to seek higher cost financial methods but also inhibits regional approaches to problems by using tools of cooperation as tools of subterfuge. If Missouri is unable to abandon the 2/3 majority, this may be a viable alternative. However, the best use is to allow governments to form Municipal Improvement Districts to finance local capital construction presently the burden of the multitude of special districts, thus freeing more special district funds for administrative and planning needs.

Tattersall. Property Tax Relief and Budget Alternatives--Oregon, 30 Ore. Bus. Rev. 1, March 1971.

Taxation: Oklahoma Industrial Finance Authority Bond and Section 103 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, 25 Okla. L. Rev. 444, 1972.

The Financial Noose Draws Tighter. Bus. Week 71, January 2, 1971.

The Quest for Revenues. 44 Mun. Fin. 29, 1971.

Thrower. Recent Developments in Federal Income Taxation, 21 Tulane Tax Inst. 1, 1972.

Wagdin. The Municipal Revenue--Expenditure Gap in Canada, 43 Mun. Fin. 122, 1971.

- Wagner. Optimality in Local Debt Limitation: Reply, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 109, March 1971.
- Walker. Fiscal Problems of Tractionated Governments, 38 Tax Pol. 2, 1971.
- Welcher. The Allocation of Police Protection by Income Class, 8 Urban Stud. 207, October 1971.
- Wertz. Cigarette Taxation by the American States, 24 Nat'l. Tax J. 487, December 1971.
- Wheeler. The Investment of Idle Public Funds, 11 Neb. J. Econ. Bus. 25, Winter 1972.

ARTICLES 1973

- A First Look at City Use of Revenue Sharing Funds. 11 Nation's Cities 8, August 1973.
- Comment. Alternatives to the University Property Tax Exemption, 83 Yale L. J. 181, 1973.
- Comment. Municipal Bonds for the Benefit of the Federal Government: A Critique of Treas. Reg. Sec. 1.103-7(b) (2), 7 Ga. L. Rev. 1973.
- Comment. State Adoption of Federal Taxing Concepts, 51 N.C.L. Rev. 834, 1973.
- Cuts in Federal Spending--Peril for Local Governments. 74 U.S. News 66, January 1, 1973.
- Delaume. Public Debt and Soverign Immunity, 67 Am. J. Int. L. 745, 1973.
- Financing Public Education in New York State: An Analysis of the Fleischmann Commission Report, 48 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 1, April 1973.

Fortune. The Impact of Taxable Municipal Bonds: Policy Simulation with a Large Econometric Model, 26 Nat'l. Tax J. 29, 1973.

The author performed simulations of the impact of a taxable municipal bond option with a model of the U.S. Capital Markets. Although the explanations of the model and how policy decisions' impacts can be simulated are incomprehensible to one newly initiated to the field, the conclusions are not. The author stimulated the impact of optional taxable bonds with a 33%, 40% and 50% federal subsidy and found all to be a significant improvement over the use of tax exempts as a means of transferring funds to state/local governments from the federal level. The 50% subsidy is recommended since it would virtually eliminate new issues of tax exempts and would provide about \$1 billion of interest savings for state and local governments. The 33% and 40% subsidies would not eliminate tax exempt bonds, but the 33% subsidy could be given at almost no cost to the Federal Government. However, because the 50% subsidy would eliminate new issues of tax exempts, the cost to the federal government for that subsidy would be less than the 40% subsidy while the interest costs saved to the local/state governments would be twice as much. Thus the 50% rate would provide the most benefit to state/local governments and the least cost to the U.S. treasury while eliminating the inequities of the present tax-exempt system.

Fortune. Tax-exemption of State and Local Interest Payments: An Economic Analysis of the Issues and an Alternative, New Eng. Econ. Rev. 3, May/June 1973.

Grubb and Michelson. Public School Financing in a Post-Serrano World, 8 Harv. Civ. Rts. L. Rev. 550, 1973.

Hollman and Primeaux. Examination of Debt Ceilings as Barriers to Efficient Debt Management, 25 Ala. L. Rev. 417, 1973.

Kummerfeld and Petersen. Are Taxable Municipal Bonds, in Your City's Future, Nation's Cities 21, July 1973.

Levin. Alternatives to Present System of School Financing, 61 Geo. L. J. 879, 1973.

Moon, T. A. and Moon, W. D. Property Tax, Governmental Services and Equal Protection, 18 Vill. L. Rev. 527, 1973.

Nolan. Recent Developments in Federal Taxation, 22 Tulane Tax Inst. 1, 1973.

Pozen. Financing of Local Housing Authorities: A Contract Approach to Public Corporations, 82 Yale L. J. 1208, 1973.

Raiff and Young. Budget Surpluses for State and Local Government: Under Cutting Uncle Sam's Fiscal Stance?, Fed. Res. Bull. Phila. 1928, March 1973.

Although the purpose of this article is to point out that the effects on the economy of Federal Budget Deficits have been improperly analyzed because of the disregard of state and local governments' expenditures, it brings to light a new phenomena at the state and local level--a surplus of revenue. Traditionally, state and local governments have operated with a relatively balanced budget. Therefore, when the stimulating or depressing effects of public deficits and surpluses were analyzed only the federal budget was considered. However, state and local governments posted a surplus of \$3 billion in 1970, \$5 billion in '71, and \$12 billion in 1972 while the total federal deficit for 1972 was only \$18 billion. The reasons for the surpluses are increased rate of growth in non-federal revenue resulting from increased tax rates and sources, higher tuition and fees for public education, and increased federal aid. At the same time, local public capital improvements have greatly declined since the end of the new school construction boom in 1968, and voter rejections of bond issues have accelerated. Because of these new surpluses the stimulant effects of Federal deficits may have been over-estimated. Because of the long tradition of state and local governments operating on balanced budgets, the author does not expect the trend to continue. Tax reduction at state levels may be expected, but such changes in tax legislation takes time, and the author expected the surpluses to have continued throughout 1973 and the early part of 1974.

Rubenfield. Credit Ratings and the Market for General Obligation Bonds, 26 Nat'l. Tax J. 17, March 1973.

Sanford. Constitutionality of the Tax Exempt Status of Municipal Bonds, 18 S.D.L. Rev. 221, 1973.

Schwartz. Municipal Services Litigation after Rodriguez, 40 Brooklyn L. Rev. 93, 1973.

Sikorsky. Local Control over Federally Funded Projects, 19 N.Y.L.F. 113, 1973.

Zimmerman. Financing Public Transportation, 62 Nat'l. Civ. Rep. 301, June 1973.

Heavily concerned with the New York area, the article notes that while the transfer of funds from the highway trust funds to Urban transportation systems would be supported, the program is restricted to capital grants and does not include any assistance to transit operating costs. An income tax surcharge and profit tax on corporations has been proposed for New York and would allow elimination of bus and subway fares. Supported by the principle that public transit is an essential public service which should be financed by taxpayers as are fire, police and educational services, the no-fare system would be the most equitable as it relieves poor people who are the most dependent on public transit of a major financial burden (children, the aged, the handicapped, and the unemployed need public transit the most but are the ones who have been least able to pay the ever increasing fares). Further, a no-fare system will encourage public utilization, thus reducing air pollution and traffic congestion. However, many transit systems are already overburdened and congested. No-fare proponents also ignore the fact that fare is only one factor considered by potential riders. Therefore, a no-fare system should be preceded by a modernization and expansion program.

COUNCIL OF PLANNING LIBRARIANS Exchange Bibliography #783

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE:

A SELECTIVELY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Additional copies available from:

Council of Planning Librarians
Post Office Box 229
Monticello, Illinois 61856



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA

016 7114073E C001
EXCHANGE BIBLIOGRAPHY URBANA ILL
775-786 1975



3 0112 029109524